

Continued from Fifth Page.

Fort Hatteras did not return the fire for nearly half an hour, and its shots all fell along.

The bombardment was continued without intermission, when at half-past eleven, our shells began to range on the magazine—a white flag was displayed at the fort—our men at Fort Clark, with few exceptions, started on a double quick, and were met on the beach by a flag of truce.

Capt. Nixon of the Coast Guard repaired to the fort, and was met by the commanding officer, who proved to be Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the navy. He proposed to capitulate by allowing the garrison to retain their arms and retire, and the officers to retain their sidearms. These terms General Butler, who had entered the inlet of the steamer Fanny, instantly rejected, and demanded an unconditional surrender. These terms, after a Council of War, were accepted.

Commodore Barron was taken to the flag ship, where he delivered his sword to Commodore Stringham, and the army officers delivered theirs to Gen. Butler.

By the surrender we came in possession of one thousand stand of arms, thirty-five heavy guns, ammunition for the same, a large amount of hospital and other stores, two schooners—one loaded with tobacco and the other with provisions; one brig loaded with cotton, two light-boats, two surf-boats, &c.

The enemy's loss they allow to be eight killed and thirty-five wounded. Eleven of the latter were left at the hospital at Annapolis.

We took forty-five officers prisoners, many of high rank, among whom were:

Commodore Samuel Barron, late Captain United States Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Colonel Bradford, Chief of Ordnance.

Colonel Martin, 7th North Carolina Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, 7th North Carolina Volunteers.

Major Henry A. Gilman, 7th North Carolina Volunteers. Major Andrews, Artillery, late United States Army.

Lieutenant Sharp, late United States Army.

And several others, late army and navy officers, and six hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and privates.

Lieutenant Murdaugh, late of the United States Navy, had his arm shot off, but escaped with others in steamers that waited in the Sound, out of range of our cannon, until the forts surrendered, when they escaped, with three privateer schooners, down the Sound.

Not a man was hurt on our side.

The fort was reinforced by the arrival of four hundred men the night before. Commodore Barron reached the fort the afternoon of the first bombardment, and on the second forenoon a steamer approached with one thousand men, but were warned away by the guns of our men at Fort Clark.

The terms of surrender having been signed, the Rebels were instructed by Gen. Butler to march out of the fort, which was done, while our troops, all of whom had now been landed, marched in and paraded on the parapet. The Stars and Stripes were raised amid the wildest cheering, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

The prisoners and wounded went on board the Adelaide. The next morning they were transferred to the Minnesota, which will take them to New-York. The wounded will go to Annapolis.

The only drawback to the splendid victory is the fact that the Harriet Lane is probably lost. She went over the breakers on her way to the fort when the white flag was run up. Her guns and coal were thrown overboard, and on Friday morning she had been moved four lengths. With favorable weather she may possibly be got off. On Thursday night the breakers dashed clean over her.

Col. Weber has been placed in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins of Fort Clark.

A portion of the fleet will remain in the neighborhood, and gunboats will enter the Sound in large numbers to be obtained from Washington.

With the forts, papers and books were captured, disclosing the plans of the Rebels and giving much valuable information.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1861.

From a gentleman who was with the North Carolina expedition, we derive the following incidents, additional to the first account telegraphed by your regular correspondent at this morning:

The position occupied by the captured forts commands the inlet, which had been the principal headquarters of the Rebels on the Southern coast.

Among the papers taken was an official statement from the late American Consul at Rio Janeiro, giving a list of vessels bound for ports of the United States, the leading in that port, with a full description of their cargoes. Proceeding upon this information, the Rebels have captured several of these vessels, as appeared from the records of their local operations and from other evidence.

There were found, also, official plans and elaborate drawings of the fortifications, and a full official letter book of Gen. Guyon, commander of that department. Another document from the Navy Agent at Norfolk states that all the guns and fuses there have now been distributed, so that the yard has no further supplies. A report from the engineer of the fort speaks of it as finished and impregnable. In one of the forts was found a quantity of supplies, coffee, fruit, liquors, &c., taken from pirates' prizes.

On the first day of the bombardment the privateer Gordon of Charleston, made her escape through a low-v. inlet. She is a side-wheel steamer, and has been running to Fernandina. There remain in the Sound several other Rebel

steamers and gun-boats, as well as a number of sail craft, among them the Coffee and Winslow, steamers. The Coffee was in the habit of going out to sea by the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and has made several captures. These vessels are now thoroughly shut up by our possession of the forts.

The inland coast of North Carolina is at our mercy. The forts being built to command the bays facing the sea, and Fort Hatteras being equally strong on all sides, and able to resist our bombardment for two days, it can defy the Rebels forever. At most times the water in the inlet is 12 to 15 feet, but the bar is very changeable. At no other inlet is the water exceeding six feet, which is the depth in Curaco Inlet.

A short time before the surrender of Fort Hatteras, about 300 of the rebel garrison had taken refuge in the bomb-proof magazine, which was so crowded that several fainted, and when a shell struck and penetrated it, a panic ensued which the officers could not control. Within ten minutes afterward, our shots meantime raining in upon them, the white flag was run up. During this time most of the casualties occurred. The prisoners manifested great surprise at falling into Uncle Sam's hands, from whose grasp they had believed themselves perfectly secure. The rank and file were equally astonished to find that they were fed and sheltered instead of being slaughtered in cold blood.

The officers felt keenly the miscarriage, and did not hesitate to say that North Carolina had got a severe blow. All manifested great anxiety to know what was to be done with them, and were assured that they were going among better friends than they had at home, and where they would receive full rations regularly. The last consideration seemed to afford great satisfaction to the privates. When the capitulation took place, the provisions of the garrison were running very low, consisting principally of salt junk and molasses.

The Rebels shells were filled with sand. But few fuses were found in the fortresses. The shells were supposed on shipboard to be rifled shot, owing to the sand. The powder in the fort was of a poor quality. There was a large number of percussion caps, rebel make. The copper was not water-proof, and they were very poor.

About half the prisoners had been in the fort for three months, with little pay. They complained of hardships.

The arms were mostly altered from flint to percussion locks. They were of very poor quality. But two companies were fully uniformed, the rest were in citizens' clothes. There was a separate corps of Coast Guard, recently organized into regiments under Col. Martin, one of the most prominent North Carolina lawyers.

A number of the defenders were from the country, having volunteered since the arrival of the fleet, consisting of substantial men, planters, ship owners, tar-boilers, proprietors. Some of the soldiers said they had enlisted to avoid being impressed; others didn't hesitate to express the hope that the war would speedily close, adding that it was "a bad business."

When the prisoners were taken on board the Adelaide the call for water was universal, and their thirst appeared unquenchable. All the ice on board was used up in a twinkling. The prisoners said they had had no water fit to drink since they had been in the fort. They were perfectly exhausted, and could lie down anywhere for a nap.

The hospital was poorly supplied. The wounds, without exception, were caused by the explosion of bombs, and were of a horrible description. They bled but little, in consequence of the searing from hot shell.

In the correspondence between Gen. Butler and Commodore Barron, the latter was recognized only as Samuel Barron, who signed himself, "Commanding C. S. forces for the defense of the coast of North Carolina and Virginia."

Barron is brother-in-law of Commodore Prendergast of the Roanoke. He left the Navy after Secession.

When the white flag appeared, cheer upon cheer went up from the fleet. Our tars, who had entered into the contest with their whole soul, regarded the captives as their game, which they bagged with the utmost enthusiasm. One gunner, who lost his rammer overboard, was in the water after it in a jiffy. He returned with it before he was missed, swearing that he wasn't going to have his gun disgraced for want of a rammer. When the prisoners were getting on the boats in the heavy sea, the tars hurried them in, shouting, "Get in, you land-lubbers!"

The Roanoke was shot once, and the Monticello thrice, but sustained no great damage. These were the only Rebel shots that struck.

The Rebel prisoners speak of the firing of the Cumberland and the Susquehanna as most terrific and telling.

A little before the surrender, a detachment of the 20th Regiment proceeded to the encampment of a Rebel regiment up the inner beach, and burnt the tents, munitions, and all the garrison equipage.

The name of the consul at Rio Janeiro, who is a candidate for the gallows, is Robert G. Scott, Jr. He was born in Georgia, and was appointed from Virginia. He is now on his way home, his successor having been already appointed.

Gen. Butler announced himself at the house of Postmaster-General Blair and Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Fox at 11 o'clock this morning. They asked him "why he came back so soon?" His answer was satisfactory.

The coast of North Carolina is now considered at our mercy. We can re-light the light-house at Cape Hatteras, and return to the rest of the coast at our leisure.

The bombardment was terrific. Gen. Butler counted with his glass 28 shells falling in the space of eight minutes, within Fort Hatteras, all thrown a distance of two miles and a half. The rebels wondered that the range was so exact, not knowing that our men at Fort Clark guided the gunners by signals.

Commodore Stringham was full of fight. He swore that the rebels should surrender, if he had to run the Minnesota within half a mile, an impossibility.

Barron is a nephew of Commodore Barron of the war of 1812.

Reinforcements of 2,000 men were on the way to the fort when it surrendered.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1861.

General Butler, accompanied by Commander Stew-

informed of the glad news. The returned party, with several members of the Cabinet, visited the President between 10 and 11 o'clock. The result of the expedition is claimed to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast.

The Navy Department, by able and experienced officers, has carefully studied the whole line of the coast, with a view to making the best use of such forces as it could secure. The expedition was planned before the meeting of Congress, and when that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department, active preparations were made. As the cooperation of the War Department was necessary, other preliminary requisites requiring time were indispensable, so that it was not till Monday, the 26th ultimo, that the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department realized.

Some hand-made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prices—the bark Linwood—to furnish material for caps, the manufacture of which is of a highly good quality. Among the guns captured was one large 10-inch columbiad from the Tredgar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Our vessels took three prizes, one brig, the Henry C. Rogers of New-York, and two light boats belonging to the United States, but in the employment of the Confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes.

A gentleman connected with the expedition reports that the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Weber, of the 20th New-York Regiment. At this time the wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to land more troops. Pickets were immediately posted under command of Lieut. Leder, of the Regulars. A scouting party, under Lieutenant-Colonel Weiss and Lieut. Wegel, proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field-piece and a horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet falling therein, and giving back to the place of landing and there bivouacked for the night.

Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon after displayed the white flag, when the fort was entered by Capt. Nixon of the United States Coast Guard, Lieut. Wegel of Gen. Butler's staff, and Sergt. Durivage. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barron, who was in command of the forces. After some preliminary and commonplace remarks, the Commodore placed in the hands of Lieut. Wegel the following proposition, which was immediately carried to Gen. Butler:

"Flag-Officer Samuel Barron, C. S. N., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side-arms, and the men without arms to retire."

"S. BARRON, Commanding Naval Defenses of North Carolina and Virginia."

"Fort Hatteras, Aug. 29, 1861."

The following reply was dispatched by Capt. Croby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Wegel:

"MEMORANDUM.
"Benjamin F. Butler, Major-General commanding U. S. A., in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flagship Minnesota to arrange details."

On the reception of this, the Commodore called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, and proceeded to the flag-ship to arrange the details; after which, the prisoners were put on board the flag-ship, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted by Capt. Croby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Wegel, amid cheers and the booming of the cannon lately in the possession of the enemy.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT AT HATTERAS INLET.

OFF HATTERAS INLET, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, To the Hon. GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to inform you that we have been eminently successful in our expedition. All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the Minnesota officers and men numbering 715, who surrendered yesterday after bombardment from the fleet of parts of two days.

I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New-York, whither I have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into possession of the Navy. After landing them, I shall return to Hampton Roads. Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

OFF HATTERAS INLET, U. S. FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, To the Hon. GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose the articles of capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the Inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the Department have any orders, I shall be pleased to receive them at New-York. Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP MINNESOTA, Aug. 30, 1861.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION between Flag-Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army, commanding, on behalf of the United States Government; and Samuel Barron, commanding the naval force for the defense of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras.

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property, under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States in terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties, on the part of the United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof, we the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereto interchangeably set our hands this 29th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth year.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General United States Army, Commanding, WM. F. MARTIN, Colonel 7th North Carolina Volunteers, S. H. ANDREWS, Major Commanding Fort Hatteras and Clark.

Sir: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the Rebels. The capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 715 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Wyatt, and M. Samuel, all late of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews, and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away, Lieut. Murdaugh, late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of Flag-Officer Stringham and Major-General Butler. Although the Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other and special service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe—nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, munitions of war—and landed part of them, about three hundred, amid a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable.

The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10:15 a. m. on the 28th, and kept it up at intervals all day, and recommencing on the 29th at 8:15, with increased effect. The enemy attempted to land 1,000 or 1,500 men, but were driven back. At 11:30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrender at discretion. On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the fort, ready to throw the remaining troops ashore either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The George Peabody, Lieut. Lowry, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel, and next day, 30th inst., placed on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed at 2:30 for New-York, and we left for Annapolis, with Major-General Butler, U. S. A., and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenant-commanding R. B. Lowry, associated with me on this work, and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. N., who volunteered for the expedition. I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. F. C. Stollwangen and James Forsyth, who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron, To the Hon. GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General United States Army, Commanding, WM. F. MARTIN, Colonel 7th North Carolina Volunteers, S. H. ANDREWS, Major Commanding Fort Hatteras and Clark.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADALADE, Aug. 31, 1861.

Sir: I have to report that the expedition to Cape Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over the Rebels. The capture of two forts, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, 715 prisoners, among whom are Capt. Barron, Lieut. Sharp, Dr. Wyatt, and M. Samuel, all late of the United States Navy, and Major Andrews, and other officers, late of the United States Army. The amount of loss on their side is not exactly known. Five are ascertained to have been buried, and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many were carried away, Lieut. Murdaugh, late of the United States Navy, among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever. The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer to the reports of Flag-Officer Stringham and Major-General Butler. Although the Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other and special service, yet to further important operations, I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Fortress Monroe—nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, munitions of war—and landed part of them, about three hundred, amid a heavy surf, until the boats filled and became unmanageable.

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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron, To the Hon. GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM, Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General United States Army, Commanding, WM. F. MARTIN, Colonel 7th North Carolina Volunteers, S. H. ANDREWS, Major Commanding Fort Hatteras and Clark.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADALADE, Aug. 31, 1861.

Sir: In obedience to your order, I have the honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the wounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by the order of Flag-Officer Stringham. The two remaining men were found to be too seriously injured to permit of being moved, and were consequently left in the fort, in charge of a medical officer. From the information which I have received from a credible source, I have formed the opinion that many of the wounded, and perhaps all the killed, were sent on board the Rebel steamers in the Sound, prior to the capitulation.

Only two of the killed were found, and these were discovered in the outhouses of Fort Clark the day of the evacuation of that work. I understand from Surveyor Wyatt and Mr. Brown, formerly of the U. S. N., and at present holding a commission in the army of the Confederate States, and in charge of the Medical Department of Forts Hatteras and Clark, that Ex-Lieut. Murdaugh, of the U. S. N., was very badly injured, a fragment of shell striking his forearm and making a compound fracture of both bones. This gentleman escaped from Hatteras, prior to the surrender, in the privateer Winslow.

Willoughby Davis, aged 22, a native of North Carolina, of the Jonesboro' Guards, lacerated flesh wound of isop, not serious.

William E. Clark, aged 17, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run Boys, lacerated wound, inch and a half deep, ex-surface of upper part of lower third of right thigh; doing well.

James A. Corry, aged 23, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run Boys, deeply lacerated wound, involving deltoid muscle, left shoulder; quite serious, although the joint is not believed to be implicated.

W. G. Andrews of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated wound, implicating tarsus and meta tarsus, left just coming of blood; serious.

Mathias Tanner, aged 23, a native of North Carolina, of the North Carolina Defenders, contused wound of upper part of left breast and neck, exposing blood; not much constitutional disturbance.

Logan Metts, aged 18, native of North Carolina, Lenoir Braves, slight flesh wound of middle third of left leg, external surface.

Wilson J. Forbes, aged 27, a native of North Carolina, of the Jonesboro' Guards, lacerated by a round about two and a half inches long and three inches deep, upper part of upper third thigh.

Porter Surface and Henry Hines, aged 25, natives of North Carolina, of the Lenoir Braves, severely lacerated by a wound in the left side.

Ashley Keele, aged 25, a native of North Carolina, of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated by a wound in the left side.

John Mills, aged 18, a native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run Boys, a wound produced by a fragment of shell, occupying the posterior aspect of the forearm.

McGilbert Rogerson, native of North Carolina, of the Roanoke Guards, contusion right foot, considerable swelling, but no fracture.

Francis Mooring, aged 31, native of North Carolina, of the Lenoir Braves, right half of frontal, with a portion of the anterior lobe of the brain carried away by a piece of shell, extensive hernia cerebra, mortal.

John Mooring, aged 18, native of North Carolina, of the Tar Run, compound and complicated fracture of left arm, compound fracture of left thigh, mortal.

The above-named men were placed under my care, after the surrender of Fort Hatteras, on the p. m. of the 29th inst. The injuries were caused by fragments of shell during the bombardment of the fort, which not only lacerated, but in many, if not all the cases, burned the soft parts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. MALLING, Assistant Surgeon, To the Hon. GIBBONS WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADALADE, Aug. 31, 1861.

The Major Andrews, captured at Hatteras Inlet, is R. Snowden Andrews, architect of this city. Many of the prisoners are Baltimoreans. Among the prizes is a ship laden with cotton, which was all ready to run the blockade. It is rumored that a member of the Southern Cabinet was taken prisoner.

The gunboat Harriet Lane is ashore, but will soon be relieved. The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately taken, thus giving free in the Rebel rear.

THE FLEET TO CAPE HATTERAS.

The Fleet which sailed from Chesapeake Bay last Monday carried with it the 9th and 20th New-York Volunteer Regiments, and the United States Coast Guard, formerly the New-York Naval Brigade. We add the list of officers in each of these regiments.

NINTH REGIMENT (ZOUAVES) N. Y. VOLUNTEERS. Colonel, RICHARD C. HAVES; Lieut.-Colonel, GEORGE F. BATES; Major, ADOLPH A. BAKER; Adjutant, JAMES W. EVANS; Quartermaster, HERMAN M. ELLIOTT; J. F. PAYMASTER, THOMAS P. McEIRCH; Chaplain, COURAGEY BURTON; James H. Humphreys; Assistant Surgeon, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, CHARLES CHILD; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company B—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company C—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company D—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company E—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company F—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company G—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company H—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company I—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company K—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company L—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company M—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company N—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company O—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company P—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company Q—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company R—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company S—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company T—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company U—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company V—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company W—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company X—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company Y—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company Z—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company AA—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AB—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AC—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company AD—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AE—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AF—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Company AG—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AH—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON. Company AI—Captain, ANDREW GRAHAM; First Lieutenant, ANDREW GRAHAM; Second Lieutenant, J. KINGSTON.

Turners. They left this city Thursday, June 13, by the steamer State of Georgia. The Turners, it will be remembered, constituted a great, social, educational, gymnastic, and semi-military popular society, to which every German, of whatever rank, so he be of good moral character, is expected to belong.

THE UNION COAST GUARD. The Union Coast Guard, formerly the Naval Brigade, also accompanied the expedition. The following were the officers:

Col. Wardrop of Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Maggi of Virginia, Major Halsey of New-York, Adjutant, Bates of Massachusetts, Quartermaster, Bates of Massachusetts, Surgeon, Hooper of Rhode Island, Assistant Surgeon, Clark of Massachusetts.

Company A—Capt. Clark, 1st Lieut. Bates, 2d Lieut. Bates